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MONTEVIDEO

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PORTS *of the* WORLD

GUIDE BOOK

MONTEVIDEO

URUGUAY

F 2781
.U6

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Introduction

THE skipper who sailed to South American seaports a decade or more ago found it necessary to anchor his ship far out in the harbor or roadstead, as the case happened to be, and passengers and cargo were taken ashore in launches and rowboats. Modern docking facilities were few. Today, in most of the ports of South America's sixteen thousand miles of shore line, the greater ports have modern docking facilities similar to those of the United States.

Montevideo has recently grown from a small city to an important port, having a population of four hundred thousand. You will find that the street car facilities and other modern conveniences in this new city are quite as up to date as in the ports on the Pacific Coast of the United States.

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HISTORY

In the year 1520 one of the ships of Magellan's fleet sailed into the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. The first object to attract the attention of the lookout was a hill in an unknown country. This hill is the site of the modern city, Montevideo. Juan Diaz de Solis landed upon the soil and took possession of the country in the name of the King of Spain. For a great number of years the ownership of the country was in dispute between the Spaniards and Portugese. Today this territory is the Republic of Uruguay. It lies between the Atlantic Ocean, the Rio de la Plata, Brazil and the Argentine Republic. Uruguay is the smallest republic in South America, having an area of 72,210 square miles. Its present population is estimated at 1,400,000. After Montevidio had been successively occu-

MONTEVIDEO, THE CAPITAL OF URUGUAY, FROM THE HARBOR

pied and evacuated by the troops of both Spain and Portugal, the territory was ceded, finally, to Spain, on the first of October, 1777.

EUROPEAN GREED

In the year 1806, Great Britain, being at war with Spain, dispatched a fleet to the Rio de la Plata under Sir Home Popham. The fleet attacked Montevideo but was repulsed. A second attempt made in the following year with a stronger force was successful, and on January 23, 1807 the British captured the port of Montevideo after a siege of eight days. They were forced to evacuate their position a few months later. The movement for independence in Uruguay began with the Declaration of Independence on May 23, 1810. This declaration was made at Buenos Aires. Uruguay was declared a part of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata. On May 18, 1811, the Spanish troops were defeated by the Uruguayan general, Jose Artigas. Brazil, however, still claimed the territory and sent a stronger force to occupy the country.

BIRD'S-EYE OF MONTEVIDEO—URUGUAY

In 1824 the Emperor of Brazil took possession of the country. In 1825, Brazil and the Argentine Republic fought over the ownership of the territory, now known as Uruguay. The war was ended in 1828 and by provisions of the treaty the independence of Uruguay was recognized. The constitution of the Republic was promulgated on July 18, 1830. General Fructuoso Rivera was elected the first President of the Republic and inaugurated on Nov. 6th of the same year.

MEDICAL FACULTY BUILDING IN MONTEVIDEO

GOVERNMENT

The constitution of Uruguay provided a government similar to that of the United States. It has a Senate and a House of Representatives in which all legislative power is vested. One Representative is elected for every 3,000 inhabitants for a term of three years. The Senate consists of nineteen members, who are indirectly elected for a term of six years, one for each department. Every citizen over twenty years of age, who is physically and mentally able to do so is registered and is entitled to vote. A permanent committee, com-

posed of two Senators and five Representatives, takes the place of Congress, when it is not in session, whose duty it is to assist and advise the President on all legislative matters and to act for the general assembly. The President is chosen by the general assembly, for a term of four years, and he must not be a candidate for re-election for the term immediately following his own regime. In case of the President's disability or death, the presiding officer of the Senate assumes the Presidency. There is no Vice President in Uruguay.

INCESSANT WARS

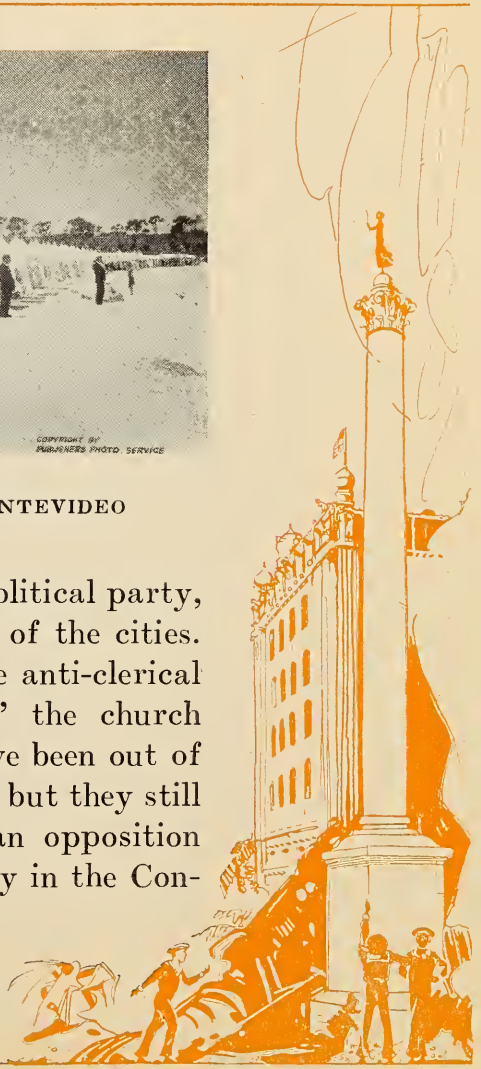
Ever since the Spanish colonists declared their independence of Spain, fighting has been almost continuous in this smiling land. They fought first against Spanish troops and then against the Portuguese rulers of Brazil; they fought several times against Argentina and Paraguay, and almost incessantly amongst themselves. After they secured their independence the two leading generals (Rivera and Oribe) who had led the patriots to victory,

A CATTLE TENDER'S HOME

quarreled. Before long they were in arms against each other for the Presidency of the Republic. Their adherents grew into two factions, which soon divided the nation. General Oribe's followers were called "Blancos" because their leader rode a white horse and his lancers carried white pennons on their spearheads. The followers of the rival general Rivera, had red pennons and he rode a bay horse. They were therefore called the "Colorados." From that day on the Uruguayans have been divided into "Whites" and "Reds." Seventy-five years had passed and the grandsons of the men who had fought under Oribe and Rivera in 1835 were still fighting in 1910. At first they did not fight because of the principles involved; it was a personal feud between two soldiers. The "Whites" became, in

BATHING BEACH AT MONTEVIDEO

course of time, the rural political party, as opposed to the "Reds" of the cities. Today the "Reds" are the anti-clerical party, and the "Whites" the church party. The "Whites" have been out of political power since 1864, but they still hold together and form an opposition to the other political party in the Con-



gress. The political parties have become largely hereditary; a child is born a little "White" or a little "Red." Feeling runs so high that in the "White" districts it is dangerous for a man to wear a red necktie.

THE CITY

The Bay of Montevideo may be compared in form to a gigantic horseshoe, opening toward the Southwest, the entrance between Lobos and San Jose points being about two miles wide. The harbor is not naturally a deep one, but a vast amount of dredging has made it accessible to the constantly increasing ocean traffic. The government of Uruguay expended over $15,000,000 to dredge and lengthen the harbor. The eastern seawall which was built at a great cost is more than 3,000 feet in length. At the end of each wall is a flashing light to aid the mariners.

THE HARBOR OF MONTEVIDEO

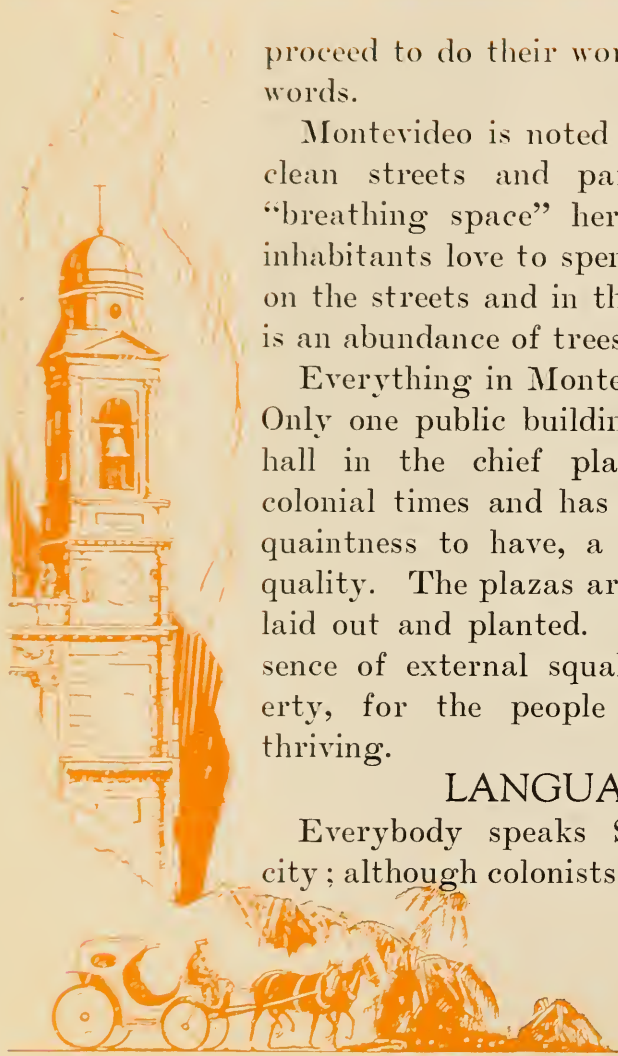
You will find that the harbor is filled with ships from almost every port. Millions of dollars a year in goods constitute commerce of this port. Upon personal inspection you will see that Montevideo has not only improved har-

bor and docking facilities but it has an installation of submarine bells, harbor buoys, wireless telegraph, and etc. Not all the water front of Montevideo is occupied by trade and traffic.

STREETS AND PARKS

The streets are well planned. The parks approach the most beautiful in the world because of the deliberate study and work which enterprising Montevideans devote to the subject. You will find policemen on the streets who are courteous. They are similar to the English "Bobby" found on the streets of London. The police of Montevideo have been commended by foreigners for their lack of officiousness and fussy methods. They have, however, a clear idea of duty; when occasion arises demanding their attention, they coldly

CITY PARK—MONTEVIDEO



proceed to do their work without many words.

Montevideo is noted for its beautiful clean streets and parks. There is "breathing space" here for all. The inhabitants love to spend their time out on the streets and in the parks. There is an abundance of trees and flowers.

Everything in Montevideo is modern. Only one public building, the old town hall in the chief plaza, dates from colonial times and has or seems by its quaintness to have, a sort of artistic quality. The plazas are handsome, well laid out and planted. There is an absence of external squalor and of poverty, for the people are brisk and thriving.

LANGUAGE

Everybody speaks Spanish in this city; although colonists from most every country of Europe have settled here. This is similar to the United States as our thousands of immigrants are forced to learn the English language.

THE ITALIAN HOSPITAL IN MONTEVIDEO

In Spanish, a street is called "calle." The currency is on a gold basis and the gold coinage of all countries is legal

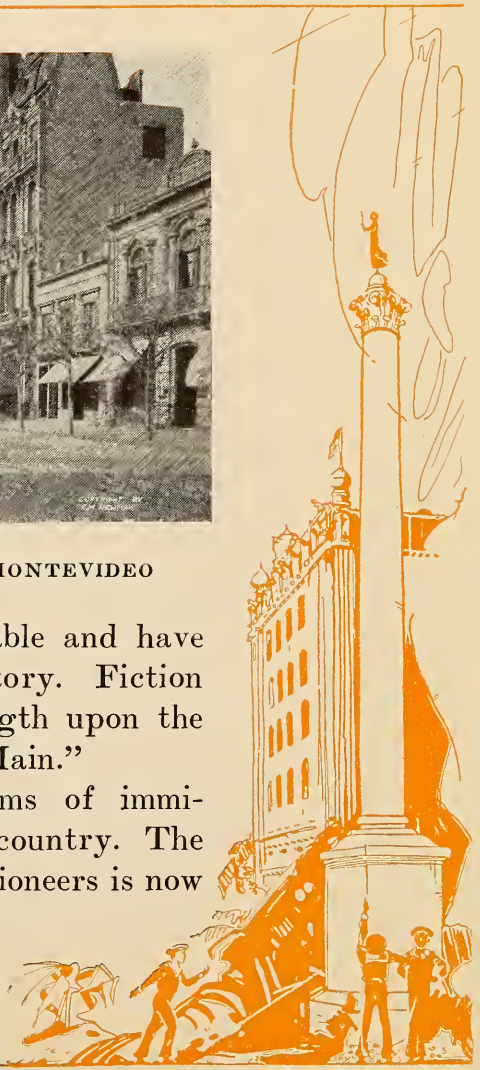
tender. The currency in circulation in Uruguay is: Nickel—One, two and five cents; silver—fifty cents and a dollar; silver bills—in denominations of fifty cents, one dollar and five dollars, and gold bills of higher denominations. In this country a dollar will go about twice as far in purchasing value as in the United States. The Y. M. C. A. is located at 968 Avenida 18 de Julio. In English this street is called the Avenue of the 18th of July.

A BUSINESS STREET IN MONTEVIDEO

THE PEOPLE

The people of Uruguay are primarily Spanish. Years ago old Spanish colonists settled the country. Hundreds of years ago the outlaw life of the country was one of romance, in which figured fair creoles, stately dons and swashbuckling pirates. The stirring villanies of these early days were unthinkable and have reddened the pages of history. Fiction writers have dwelt at length upon the old tales of the "Spanish Main."

Since that time streams of immigrants have come to this country. The blood of the old Spanish pioneers is now



merged with that of the Swiss, French, Italian, English and German immigrants.

Uruguayans are proud of their nationality. The many nationalities from the Old World have disclaimed their former lands. They tell you they are not Spaniards, Italians, British, etc.: they proudly say, "We are Uruguayans."

They are a hale, hearty, jovial and sturdy people. They are methodical and ambitious to make money. The Spanish strain in their life manifests itself in that the people are dignified and are quick to take offense. Crimes are not ordinarily caused by drunkenness and dishonesty. The majority of murders committed in this orderly country have been the result of personal

MONTEVIDEO DOCK SCENE

quarrels, in which the knife or revolver has settled the dispute.

The race possesses fighting instincts to the full. This is natural because the country has gone through frequent civil wars. The life in Uruguay is a melange or wars and commerce. War is gener-

ally the climax of personal feuds between the leading political leaders. The results of changing foreign policy have started numerous wars. The bodies of brave men are strewn on the battle fields of Uruguay. But these differences of the past have now given way to peace and prosperity.

Uruguayans are a freedom-loving folk. Civility and politeness is a national trait. Life in Montevideo savours of pride of birthplace, just a little light beer, easy chairs, cigar smoke, steaming coffee and the atmosphere of camaraderie.

The spirit of progress is ever present; not only in the ethics of the ranches, banks and business houses, but in science, literature and art. As in the United States, personality is what counts in this republic.

CATHOLIC COLLEGE AND CHURCH

CATHEDRALS AND CHURCHES

Catholic churches are most numerous in this country. The principal cathedral in Montevideo is located on Plaza Constitucion. Another Catholic church

is San Francisco, on Calle Cerrito Solis. Mass is held at six o'clock in the morning. The Methodist church is in Constituyente. It cannot be said that the people of Montevideo are overly religious—its population pays as much attention to religion as that of our own country, the United States.

The Protestant churches are Evangelist, corner of Constituyente and Medanos; Methodist Episcopalian, Calle Treinta y Tres, 254; English Temple, Calle Treinta y Tres (South), Methodist Temple, on Lima Street between Batovi and Bequelo Streets.

AUTO TRIPS

A visit to the show places of Montevideo on the tourist plan can be easily made in an hour or two, and a party of six can arrange to ride by motor for a dollar and a half per passenger. This may comprise a run through the Plaza Matriz past the Cathedral, Uruguay Club, Congreso National to Plaza Independencia, with the Government Executive Palace on the opposite side of the square, into Avenida 18 de Julio. Skirt-

A PRIVATE RESIDENCE IN MONTEVIDEO

ing the Y. M. C. A. and the American Legation the auto passes into Plaza Cagancha with the column of Liberty passing the Antheneum, to again continue on the main avenue as far as the Methodist Church in Constituyente. Thence the run continues to Urban Park (Parque Urbano) over a section of roads which affords a fair idea of the general undulating formation of the entire Republic.

At the entrance to Parque Urbano, on the left is an up to date outdoor playground installed by the government for general public use.

The Fine Arts Museum above the playground holds the nucleus of a collection mostly yet to be formed (open daily 11 a. m. to 4 p. m.).

The grounds of the park are being gradually increased, and in summer time large crowds contribute a scene of animation and good order on Playa Ramirez bathing beach which is worth a visit. Be it remarked that public misbehavior and breaches of decorum are as rare with Uruguayan crowds as drunkenness, which is hardly ever seen on the streets.

ONE OF THE MANY PLAZAS OF MONTEVIDEO

Leaving the Parque Hotel and the Casino on the right the car should continue its run along the sea front to Punta Carretas with a lighthouse at the extreme south point of the coast.

The new penitentiary is seen to the left as the car runs along the Esplanado and a few minutes later the fashionable sea shore suburb of Pocitos with hotel and promenado, is reached. Here the visitor can make acquaintance with the fashionable crowds of Montevideo. A run back to town on Brazil Avenue into the upper section of the boulevard, that runs to Punta Carretas, will bring the visitor into the hospital section of the city and on the right before entering 18 de Julio Avenue, the maternity and children's hospitals are seen, followed by the handsome Italian Hospital and the red-tiled King Edward VII Memorial British Hospital.

THE NEW PENITENTIARY IN MONTEVIDEO

18 de Julio should be continued as far as the university buildings at which point the driver can be instructed to take Calle Sierr for Agraciada and the Prado. A fifteen minutes' run through

the older residential district, notable for its fine gardens, brings the traveler to the noble avenue of Eucalyptus, which forms the entrance to the Prado Park. Here you will see a wonderful floral display. The redness of the roses and the greenness of the palms will capture your soul.

THE CITY OF ROSES

This is why Montevideo is known as the city of roses. The gardens! and the flowers! never has the writer seen in any part of the world such marvelous exhibitions of flowers, plants and shrubs. The Montevideans love these flowers and they are profusely found in their homes and their gardens. California is justly famed as a flower land. So is the French Riviera, but these places cannot boast of such gorgeous display of

ON THE WATERFRONT OF MONTEVIDEO

blooms as can Montevideo. With back grounds of palms, orange, myrtle, magnolia, bamboo, alternating with the native paraiso trees, and the Australian Eucalyptus, one finds beds of pansies, carnations, and lilies, together with hedges of lilac. The walls and houses are covered with the many colored drap-

eries of honeysuckle and numerous other creepers of every form and hue. It is, however, in their roses that the Montevideans take their greatest pride. They are found everywhere, in private gardens and in public parks.

THE STREET CAR SERVICE

All street cars carrying the sign Aduana or Darsena on the front indicator, will take passengers near the port.

They may be taken at Corrito, Rincon, Reconquista, Treinta y Trez, Uruguay, 18 de Julio, Agraciada streets or in most parts of the city and suburbs. Cars numbered 14, 15, 18, 19, and 58 do not run to the center.

There are a number of trips which will take you to interesting sections of the city by street car. If you have

CITY PARK—MONTEVIDEO

leisure time jump on a street car and take a ride. The fare might vary from five to fifteen cents, according to the length of the trip.

SEASIDE

Pocitos is the most aristocratic beach in Montevideo. The beautiful Brazil

Avenue connects the beach with the town. At the Grand Hotel excellent concerts and fetes are given on the terrace each evening. A splendid sight is presented during the summer evenings on the beach and the terrace of the bathing establishment. There is a constant going and coming of luxurious carriages and motor cars and an elegant crowd. Street cars numbered 6, 9, 15 and 22 of the Trans-Atlantic Company take one to this bathing place. The La Commercial Street cars numbered 31 and 37 will also take you here. Fashionable days are Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday evening, also Sunday afternoons and feast days. You can take a swim here for ten cents.

Ramirez is the most democratic bathing place. It adjoins Urbano Park. The grand terrace is crowded with people during the day and up until midnight. The Park is the favorite promenade in the summer. Parque Hotel in front of the terrace is a favorite place where sumptuous feasts and fine concerts are held. Street cars numbered 5, 6, 7, 14, 15, 18, 19, 33, 36, 46, 55 and 58 take one to this bathing place.

THE BATHING BEACH AT POCITOS

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

The theaters of Montevideo are very good and its population patronizes them generously. The prices are rather high but high class entertainment is given in return. The principal theater is the Solis. This is one of the handsomest theaters in South America in which have appeared many of the world's greatest celebrities in both the operatic and dramatic fields. The Solis is located at Plaza Independencia. The other theaters are the Urquiza at the corner of Andes and Mercedes; the Casino on Andes Street at the corner of Colonia; the Cataluna, at 1236 Ibicuy.

HOTELS

The hotels in Montevideo are very good. The best ones are Parque Hotel, Parque Urbano; Grand Hotel Lanta (there is a good restaurant here), Plaza Constitucion; Pyramides Hotel, Sarandi corner Ituzaingo; Oriental Hotel. The moderate priced ones are: Solis, corner Piedras; Globe Hotel, 25 de Agosto corner Colon; Colon Hotel; Rincon, corner

THE BATHING BEACH AND PARK HOTEL

Bartolome Mitre; Florida Hotel, Florida corner Mercedes; Alhambra Hotel; Sarandi corner B. Mitre.

Other lodgings can be found at: Amorin Hnos, Perez Castellanos, 1534; Avellino Santiago, B. Mitre 1204; Badano Manuel B., Miguelete 1086; Bellocq Pablo, Uruguayana 171; Beraza Pedro, Piedras 281; Blanco Candido, Medanos 1801; Bosco Nicolas, 18 Julio 390 (Un.); Burgo Manuel, Cerro Largo 962; Carreto y Cia, en Sayago; Celaya Andres, 18 Julio 631 (Maronas); Cerizola Nicolas, Rio Negro 1686; Chiazzaro Juan, Iglesia 34; Desanti Luis, Grecia 103 (Cerro); Diez Isidro, 25 Agosto 266; Dotta Pedro, Yerbal 748; Eizmendi Marcelino, 18 Julio 416 (U.); Ensenat Ramon, La Marseillaise 426; Erreguerena Francisco, Sierra 2404; Etchegoyhen y

HIGH CLASS RESIDENTIAL STREET IN POCITOS

Gaggero, Recinto 254; Etchegoyen Juan B., Cont. Agraciada 227; Etcheverry Juan, Mendoza 2653; Fernandez Angel, Millan 2450; Fernandez Manuel, Ciudadela 1549; Fernandez Marcelino, Gral. C. Diaz 1356; Fernandez Zacarias, Cerrito 158; Ferrando Pablo M.,

Cont. Agraciada 65; Ferrari Ernesto, Paraiso 2796; Ferrua Jose, Agricultura 85.

NEWSPAPERS

Newspapers in several different languages are printed here. The newspaper plants are modern in every respect and contain facilities for procuring the latest cable news. The Montevideo Times is the English paper. It is located at Calle 25 de Agosto.

SUBURBS

The suburbs of Montevideo are picturesque and can be easily visited. The Y. M. C. A., which is located at 968-18 de Julio Avenue, can tell you how to reach some of these pretty places. Of particular interest is Villa del Carro. This is a picturesque village at the foot of the large mountain of Montevideo. It is connected with the town by a good street car service. The fortress which is on the summit of the mountain, ought to be visited.

LEGATIONS

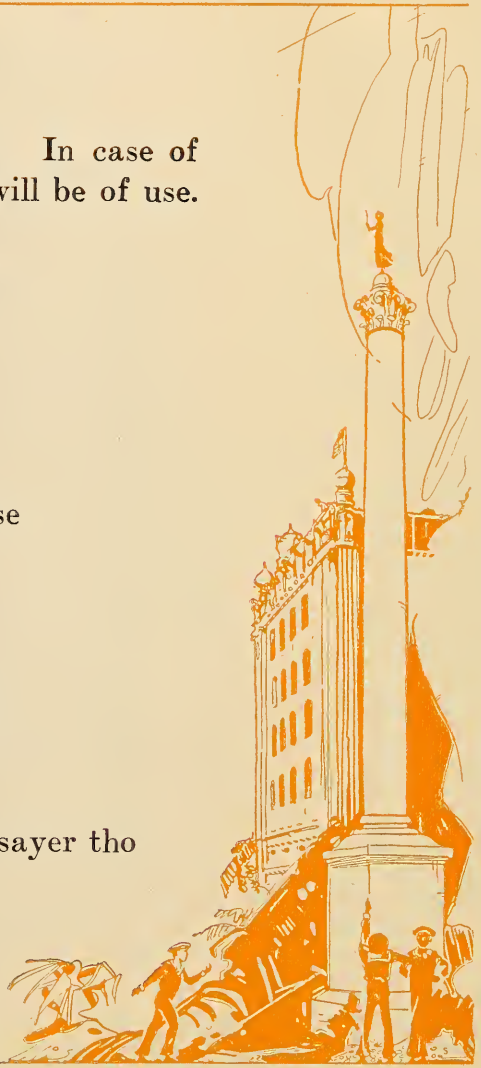
Every important country maintains a diplomatic representative in Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay. The United States Legation is located at 1056-18 de Julio Avenue. The Post Office is located on Sarandi Street between 33rd and Misiones Street. An eight-cent stamp will carry a letter to the United States.

Eats and How to Get Them

There are several good restaurants scattered about the city. In case of difficulty in making yourself understood, the following table will be of use.

English	*Spanish*	*Pronunciation*
With	Con	Cone
Roasted	Asado	Ah sah tho
Hot	Caliente	Colly enta
Cold	Frio	Free oh
Fried	Frito	Free thoe
Scrambled	Revueltos	Ray vwale tose
How much	Cuanto	Kwahn toe
Boiled	Hervido	Er ve tho
Soup	Sope	So pha
Cold meats	Fiambra	Fee ahm bray
Fish	Pescado	Pase cah tho
Beefsteak	Biftek	Beef take
Chicken	Pollo	Pol yo
Pork chops	Costillas de cerdo	Co steel yahs day sayer tho

(*Continued on next page*)



Eats and How to Get Them

(Continued from preceding page)

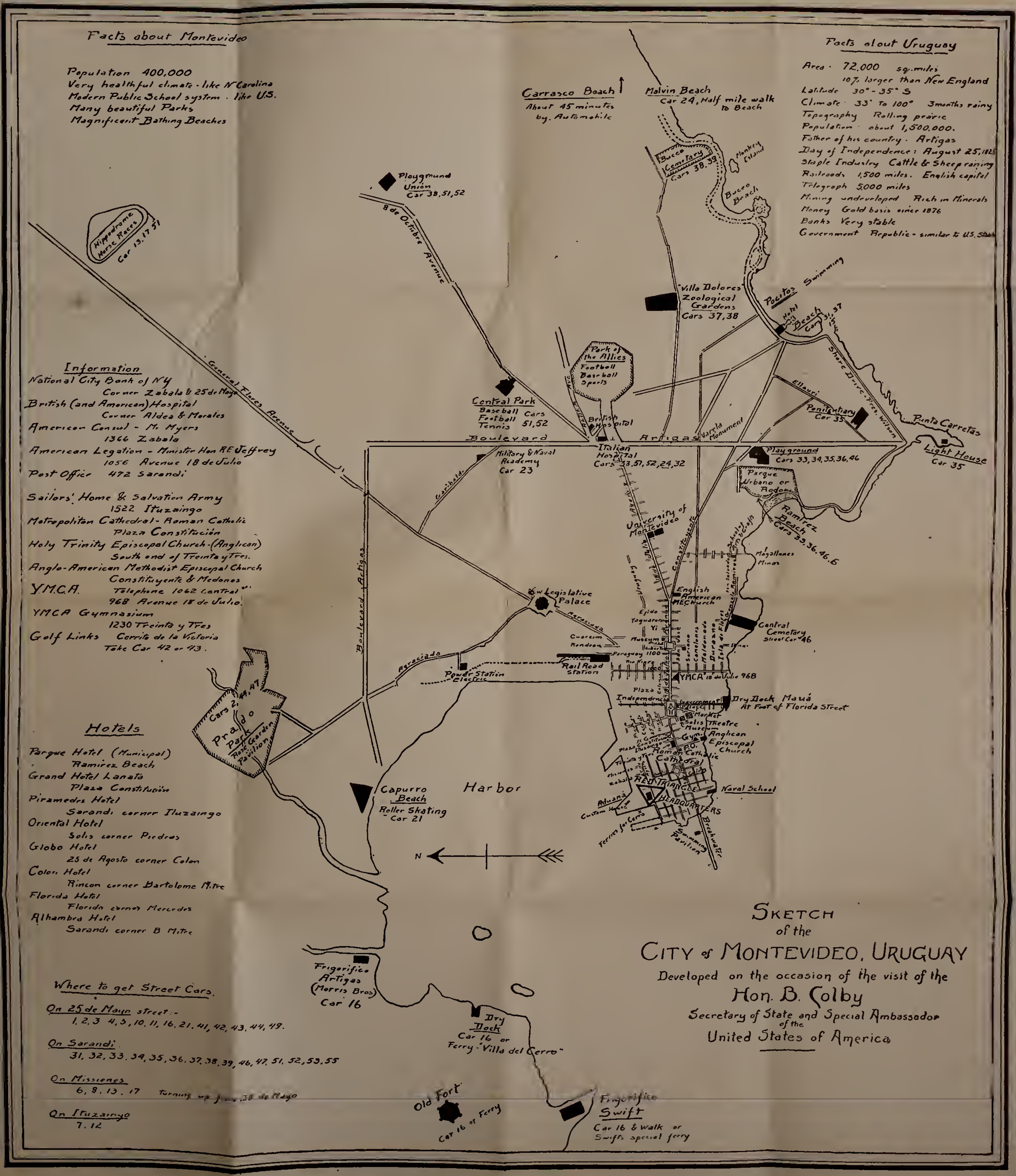
English	*Spanish*	*Pronunciation*
Lamb chops	Costillas de carnero	Co steel yahs day carnay tho
Ham	Jamon	Hah moan
Eggs	Huevos	Way vose
Potatoes	Papas	Papas
Mashed potato	Pure de papas	Pooh ray day papas
Butter	Manteca	Man take ah
Bread	Pan	Pahn
Cheese	Queso	Kay so
Sandwich	Sandwich	Sahn weech
Ice cream	Helado de crema	A lah tho day kray mah
Toast	Pan tostado	Pahn toas tah tay
Fruit	Fruta	Frootah
Water	Agua	Ah guah
Chocolate	Chocolate	Choko lah tay
Milk	Leche	Lay chay
Glass	Vaso	Vah so
Coffee	Cafe	Kah fay
Tea	Te	Tay

MEMORANDUM

These blank pages should be used to note items of interest which you will want to remember

MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM


Facts about Montevideo
Population 400,000
Very healthful climate - like N Carolina
Modern Public School system - like U.S.
Many beautiful Parks
Magnificent Bathing Beaches
Facts about Uruguay
Area - 72,000 sq. miles
10% larger than New England
Latitude 30° - 35° S
Climate 33° to 100° 3 months rainy
Topography Rolling prairie
Population about 1,500,000.
Father of his country - Artigas
Day of Independence: August 25, 1825
Staple Industry Cattle & Sheep raising
Railroads 1,500 miles. English capital
Telegraph 5000 miles
Mining undeveloped Rich in Minerals
Money Gold basis since 1876
Banks Very stable
Government Republic - similar to U.S.
Carrasco Beach
About 45 minutes by Automobile
Malvin Beach
Car 24, Half mile walk to Beach
Buceo Cemetery
Cars 38, 39
Monkey Island
Buceo Beach
Playground Union
Car 38, 51, 52
Hippodrome Horse Races
Car 13, 17, 51
8 de Octubre Avenue
"Villa Dolores" Zoological Gardens
Cars 37, 38
Pocitos Swimming
Hotel
Beach
Car 37
Park of the Allies
Football Baseball Sports
Central Park
Baseball Football Tennis
Cars 51, 52
British Hospital
General Flores Avenue
Shore Drive Pres. Wilson
Ellauri
Penitentiary
Car 35
Punta Carretas
Light House
Car 35
Boulevard Artigas
Varela Monument
Italian Hospital
Cars 38, 51, 52, 24, 32
Playground
Cars 33, 34, 35, 36, 46
Military & Naval Academy
Car 23
Garibaldi
Parque Urbano or Rodo
Ramirez Beach
Cars 33, 36, 46, 6
University of Montevideo
Magallanes
Information
National City Bank of NY
Corner Zabala & 25 de Mayo
British (and American) Hospital
Corner Aldea & Morales
American Consul - Mr. Myers
1366 Zabala
American Legation - Minister Hon R.E. Jeffrey
1056 Avenue 18 de Julio
Post Office 472 Sarandi
Sailors' Home & Salvation Army
1522 Ituzaingo
Metropolitan Cathedral - Roman Catholic
Plaza Constitución
Holy Trinity Episcopal Church - (Anglican)
South end of Treinta y Tres.
Anglo-American Methodist Episcopal Church
Constituyente & Medanos
YMCA. Telephone 1062 Central
968 Avenue 18 de Julio.
YMCA Gymnasium
1230 Treinta y Tres
Golf Links Cerrito de la Victoria
Take Car 42 or 43.
New Legislative Palace
English American ME Church
Central Cemetery
Street Car 46
Boulevard Artigas
Agraciada
Power Station Electric
Rail Road Station
YMCA 18 de Julio 968
Plaza Independencia
Dry Dock Mauá
At Foot of Florida Street
Solis Theatre
Anglican Episcopal Church
Roman Catholic Cathedral
Red Triangle Headquarters
Naval School
Aduana
Custom House
Ferries for Cerro
Swimming Pavilion
Breakwater
Prado Park
Rose Garden Pavilion
Cars 2, 44, 47
Capurro Beach
Roller Skating
Car 21
Harbor
N
Hotels
Parque Hotel (Municipal)
Ramirez Beach
Grand Hotel Lanata
Plaza Constitución
Piramedes Hotel
Sarandi corner Ituzaingo
Oriental Hotel
Solis corner Piedras
Globo Hotel
25 de Agosto corner Colon
Colon Hotel
Rincon corner Bartolome Mitre
Florida Hotel
Florida corner Mercedes
Alhambra Hotel
Sarandi corner B Mitre
Frigorifico Artigas
(Morris Bros)
Car 16
Dry Dock
Car 16 or Ferry - "Villa del Cerro"
Old Fort
Car 16 or Ferry
Frigorifico Swift
Car 16 & walk or Swift's special ferry
Where to get Street Cars.
On 25 de Mayo street:-
1, 2, 3 4, 5, 10, 11, 16, 21, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49.
On Sarandi
31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 46, 47, 51, 52, 53, 55
On Misiones
6, 8, 13, 17 turning up from 25 de Mayo
On Ituzaingo
7, 12
SKETCH of the CITY of MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY
Developed on the occasion of the visit of the
Hon. B. Colby
Secretary of State and Special Ambassador of the
United States of America

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